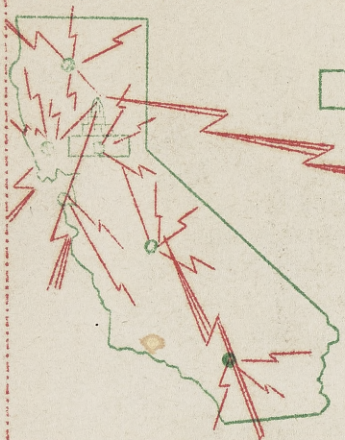


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DIVISION OF FORESTRY NEWS LETTER

STATE DEPT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA

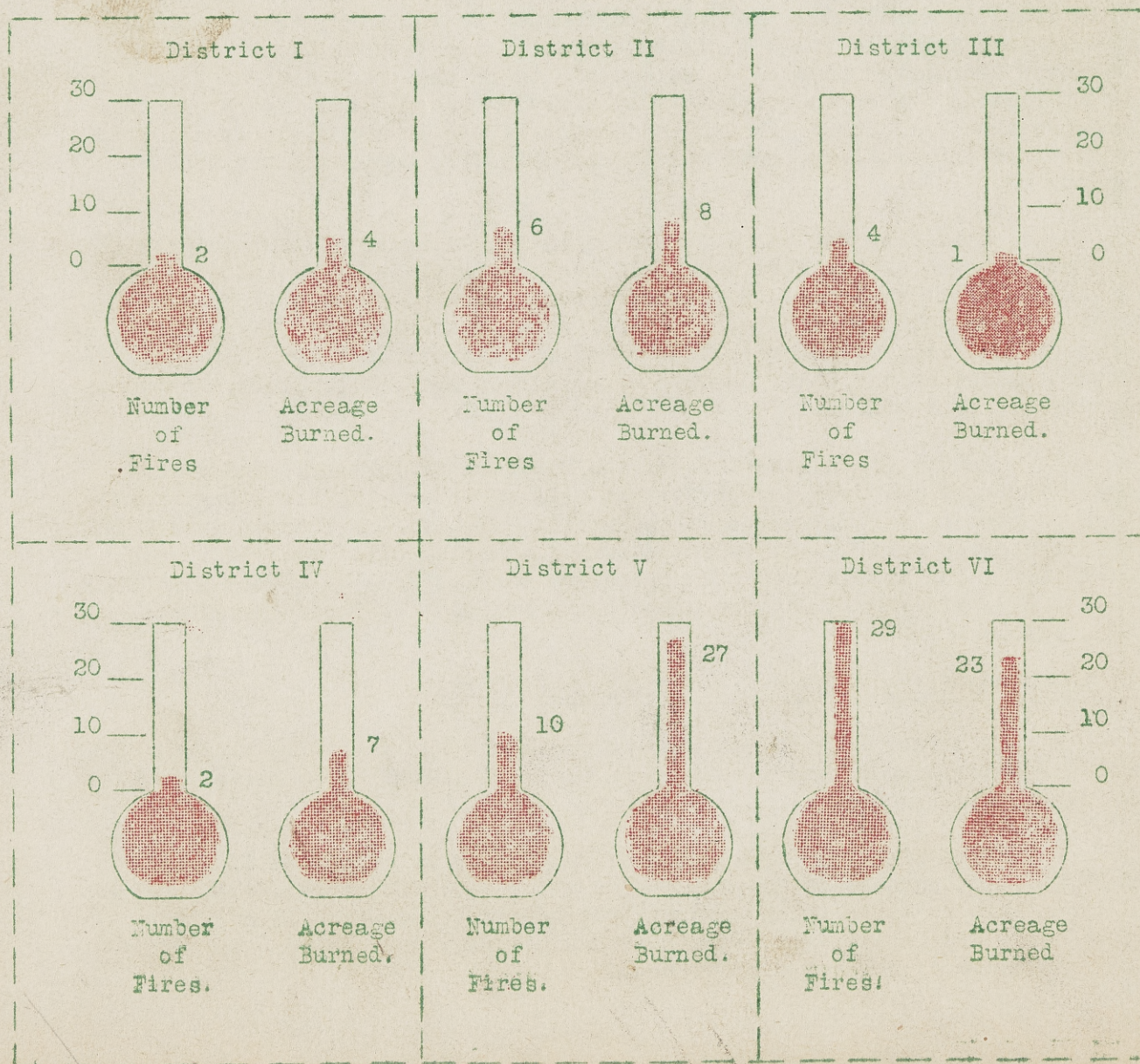
Vol. 6, No. 2

W. H. FAIRBANK - EDITOR

FEBRUARY 1947

1947 FIRE OCCURRENCE - ACREAGE BURNED RECORD, - JANUARY 1 - FEBRUARY 10.

WHERE DOES YOUR DISTRICT STAND?



STATEWIDE FIRE PREVENTION MEETING CALLED BY STATE FORESTER.

Governor Earl Warren this month enthusiastically endorsed a statewide fire prevention meeting called by State Forester Nelson. In a letter addressed to Warren T. Hannum, Director of the State Department of Natural Resources, Governor Warren indicated his interest in the meeting and the prevention program that is to result from it by saying, "I think there is nothing more important than the protection of our timber, range and watershed resources, in order that the greatest economic use can be derived from them. I trust that all groups which Mr. Nelson has asked to be represented at the conference will respond, and that a really effective program will result.

Representatives from more than 45 governmental, industrial and civic organizations have been invited by State Forester Nelson to meet in San Francisco, March 4, to participate in the preparation of a cooperative statewide fire prevention program for the approaching fire season. State Forester Nelson foreseeing, because of the limited rainfall and snow pack in the foothills and higher mountain regions of the State, a potentially serious fire season ahead, indicated when announcing the meeting the urgent need for all fire prevention efforts to be coordinated and directed toward a common goal -- that of reducing the number of man caused fires on forest, watershed and range lands of California. An unprecedented number of Californians and out-of-Staters are expected to visit our foothill and mountain playgrounds this year, he continued. He said there would be increased travel through the State's valuable range lands by a swollen rural population. The State Forester emphasized that never before has there been such a great need for consolidating forces to cooperatively evolve a coordinated fire prevention program that will during the coming months instill in the minds of all wild land users the cautious, sane and commendable fire habits of the true sportsman.

Attending the one day meeting in San Francisco to participate in the preparation of the fire prevention program will be Mr. Pat Thompson, Regional Forester of the U.S. Forest Service, representatives from eight State government departments, four U.S. government agencies, six county fire protection units, the State's lumber and livestock industries, County Supervisors' Association, State Chamber of Commerce, Automobile Clubs, sportsmen groups and many others.

Deputy State Foresters of the Division of Forestry, and Forest Supervisors of the U.S. Forest Service will spearhead the resulting prevention program in various parts of the State. Beneficial results gained from this Statewide meeting, State Forester Nelson said, will be sporadic and of little value unless intensive follow-up work is done by Deputy Foresters, Forest Supervisors and Rangers of both the Division of Forestry and the U.S. Forest Service.

GOVERNOR PROCLAIMS MARCH 7 - 14 CONSERVATION WEEK.

Governor Earl Warren this month issued the following proclamation for the observance of the period of March 7 - 14, 1947 as Conservation Week in California.

"The historic development of California has been due in great part to the abundance of water, minerals, forest, natural gas, oil, hydro-electric power, fertile land and other resources with which it has been blessed. Similarly, California's future progress depends upon the continued abundance of these important resources.

Appreciating the need for guarding against the dissipation of our natural wealth, State and local governments have long worked to encourage the prevention of fire and disease in our forests, the preservation of supplies of natural gas, the reclamation of agricultural land and the development of new sources of water and power.

Action on the part of the government alone, however, is not enough. During War World II heavy demands were made on many California resources, a number of which are subject to exhaustion. Also in the period since 1940, the State has added more than two million persons to its population, all of whom place new and greater demands upon the resources of the State.

This combination of circumstances makes it important for every citizen to take a personal part in the State's conservation program, and to incorporate sound conservation practices into the habits of his daily life.

To bring more forcefully to the attention of all the citizens of the State the need for personal participation in conservation activity, I, Earl Warren, Governor of California, do hereby proclaim the period of March 7 to 14 to be CONSERVATION WEEK in California. I urge that all programs initiated during this week be continued throughout the year, to the end that 1947 shall become known as Conservation Year in California and recognized as a year of new accomplishments by our people in the prevention of waste and the conservation of our natural resources."

CONSERVATION WEEK RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY BOARD OF FORESTRY.

RELATIVE TO URGING THE STATE DIVISION OF FORESTRY TO STRENGTHEN ITS PRESENT PARTICIPATION IN CONSERVATION EDUCATION PROGRAMS.

WHEREAS, The period March 7 - 14 has for many years been designated by the Governor of California as CONSERVATION WEEK - a period designed to emphasize to all citizens of the State the need for personal participation in natural resource conservation activities, and

WHEREAS, Governor Earl Warren did proclaim on February 6 the period March 7 - 14, 1947 as California's 13th annual Conservation Week, and

WHEREAS, Governor Warren urged that programs initiated during the week be continued throughout the year to the end that 1947 shall become known as Conservation Year and recognized as a year of new accomplishments by our people in the prevention of waste and the conservation of our natural resources, therefore, be it

RESOLVED by the California State Board of Forestry to urge staff and field employees of the State Division of Forestry to strengthen their present participation in, and to initiate new year round conservation education programs, and be it further

RESOLVED to urge the Division of Forestry to place maximum effort and facilities at the disposal of, and to actually cooperate with educators, industrial associations, civic and community groups and the press and radio during the period March 7 - 14 in conservation education efforts.

NATION-WIDE CONSERVATION PLEDGE PICKED.

"I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my country -- its soil and minerals, its forests, waters and wildlife."

The above is the winning conservation pledge that was selected in the nation-wide contest sponsored by "Outdoor Life", the national sportsmen's magazine, to select a conservation pledge for American people.

RANGER MEETING HELD IN SACRAMENTO.

Rangers, Deputies, and Law Enforcement Officers gathered in Sacramento on the 20 and 21 of February at the request of State Forester Nelson, to discuss current problems of the Division of Forestry. The two day meeting followed a like conference of the Deputies of the previous two days. The agenda of the Ranger meeting included an explanation of the proposed retirement system by Earl Chapman, Executive Secretary, Employees' Retirement System, a talk by Carl Holton, Director of the California Youth Authority, and panel discussions of fire prevention, fire suppression, range improvement and forest management. Joe Scherman of Orange County led the panel on the subject of fire prevention; Bill Pennington, Tulare County, ably guided fire suppression discussions; Technician Jacobson presented the range improvement subject, and Forest Manager McCanlies introduced the new problems that accompany the State's enlarged forestry program. The panel chairman in each case was assisted by a committee of three rangers, and many constructive comments and suggestions were offered from the floor. From conversations of various groups following the two day session it was obvious that a meeting of this kind should have a definite place on each year's calendar.

A dinner dance was held on the night of the 20th in the auditorium of the Elks Club with more than 140 people in attendance. Good food, good entertainment, lively music, and a happy and congenial crowd contributed to a very successful and enjoyable evening.

BOARD OF FORESTRY ADOPTS FOREST LAND ACQUISITION POLICY.

A State Forest Land Acquisition policy was adopted by the Board of Forestry at its February meeting in San Francisco. The policy establishes the thoughts and actions to be followed by the Board in the expenditure of appropriated funds in conformity with Article 6, Chapter 2, Division 4 of the Public Resources Code. The nine points of the policy are prefaced with statements indicating the part State forest land acquisition can play in the established program of forest improvement adopted by the Legislature in 1945. The preface indicates that the State has within the last few years inaugurated policies, methods and programs to produce better protection of timber from fire, insects, and disease, and at the same time has started to put into operation a forest practice law to insure the harvesting of timber in such a manner as to promote the protection and the continuance of the productivity of the land. It states that the Board of Forestry believes that acquisition of forest lands by the State of California can make an important contribution to maximum forest production.

The policy indicates that in addition to the acquisition and rehabilitation of cutover lands there should be acquired a substantial forest area for experimental and demonstration purposes in each of the four forest districts of the State. (1) Such an area has recently been acquired

in the redwood region. (2) The Board believes that there is no need to acquire any except incidental virgin timber in the other three forest districts because of present State holdings and because of large areas owned by the Federal Government. Moreover purchases under pre-cutting agreements might be made to demonstrate the effect of improved cutting methods. As suitable opportunities for acquisition become available in these areas, it is felt desirable to increase present State forest ownership area on which proper management and harvesting methods may be determined and demonstrated. (3) In order to maintain liquidated forest lands in a better state of productivity, the Division of Forestry should acquire under pre-cutting agreements those forest crop lands that may otherwise revert to a lower use and reduce the future production of the State. (4) The Division of Forestry should acquire cutover land which is primarily suitable for forest production and which will not be retained in such production because of the nature of ownership or the length of time required to reestablish a merchantable forest. (5) The Division of Forestry should acquire demonstration forests of small size (approximately two thousand acres or less) adapted to furnish needs of investigation, demonstration and education in those timber counties where the ownership pattern is such that a management of small areas is an important problem. (6) The Division of Forestry will not seek to acquire land that will be well managed for continuous yield by private ownership. (7) The Division of Forestry should not engage in the commercial harvesting and manufacturing of forest products. (8) Special emphasis is placed on the State's responsibility to assist private owners of forest land to maintain their lands in continuous production. To accomplish this objective private enterprise should be given encouragement and appropriate assistance commensurate with public interest. Purchases therefore should be made with the view of demonstrating the productivity and economical possibilities of good forest practices and maintaining forest crop land in a productive condition. (9) The lands to be purchased shall meet the requirements of, and be managed as provided in Article 6, Chapter 2, Division 4 of the Public Resources Code.

FOREST PRACTICE RULES BECOME LAWS IN REDWOOD AND NORTH PINE DISTRICTS.

Consideration and approval of forest practice rules for the Redwood and North Sierra Pine Forest Practice Districts was given by the Board of Forestry this month at its meeting in San Francisco. In a resolution passed by unanimous vote the Board indicated that the rules, having been approved by more than the required two-thirds vote of the timber ownership in each of the districts, were sufficient to accomplish the intent and purpose of Chapter 85, Statutes 1945. By the Board's adoption of a resolution approving the forest practice rules, the rules, under provisions of Chapter 85, automatically have the full force of law within each of the Forest Practice districts. Administration of the rules now becomes the responsibility of the State Forester. Forester Nelson, in speaking of the Board's action said, "The timber industry and timber owners have now successfully completed the first step in getting improved practices in the forests of California. The second step, and the real measure of success, will be the application of these rules in the woods. If the operators observe not only the letter, but the spirit of the rules, this State will have made the greatest democratic advance in forest practices of any State to date."

TIMBER SALE ON MOUNTAIN HOME TRACT.

The first sale of standing timber from Mountain Home Tract in Tulare County was initiated early in February when Division of Forestry personnel marked trees to be cut under contract by a private operator. This sale, which calls for cutting approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ million board feet of pine, fir and cedar, was approved last November. The open winter and light snowfall in the southern Sierras have permitted access to the Tract earlier in the year than was anticipated, and the operator plans to begin falling timber immediately.

The operation is a combination salvage and sanitation cut for improvement of the stand and reduction of fire hazard in the area. Only a light cut is being made; standing timber to be removed is primarily over-mature or decadent trees, and all dead trees or snags over 20 feet tall are to be removed from the area included in the sale. All trees to be cut will be marked by representatives of the Division of Forestry. This portion of Mountain Home Tract will be left in an excellent condition for forest growth. A considerable amount of reproduction is now present on the area to be logged, including an appreciable quantity of thrifty young sugar pine and big tree (*Sequoia gigantea*) on favorable sites. The big trees will not be harvested during any of the operations on Mountain Home Tract.

This is the first of two sales to be conducted on Mountain Home during the coming year, which will include approximately 700 acres of the Tract. Light, selective cuts will be harvested from other portions of the Tract when these sales are completed.

C.E. Metcalf.

WINTERS EXPLAINS WAR SURPLUS BUYING.

To prevent promiscuous purchases of government surplus property by State Bureaus, Departments and Divisions, and to channel all such purchases through one source for screening, a special session of the 1945 Legislature placed control of this item in the hands of the Director of Finance, and made an appropriation of but \$50,000 available to the Division of Forestry for the purchase of surplus items. Furthermore, expenditure of the \$50,000 was subject to very strict limitations.

The field often asks, "Why do counties, cities and private industry seem to be able to acquire surplus property while the State gets very little, if any."

The answer is simple.

The legislative special appropriation was restrictive, and the regular Division budget for purchase of property and equipment was limited.

Most such equipment was for sale in lots - take all or none. The money available was in most cases not sufficient for all, and if so, we were hesitant to spend it all for one thing and be broke when other opportunities arose.

As opposed to this, County Supervisors meet at least once each month and have the powers of appropriation from their general funds. City Councils meet once each week and can do the same. Industry, of course, can call their Boards of Directors at any time.

The State has not passed up opportunities of surplus materials except for motorized equipment. We have acquired dishes, blankets, tarps and tools.

We have purposely been hesitant in the purchase of motor vehicles because we are not sure of the adaptability of most of it to Forestry work. Most of that for sale has had various degrees of use, and since we have just gone through a sad experience of operating secondhand trucks, and because once obtained means operation for several years before replacement, we could easily find ourselves operating old equipment when we could and should have the latest commercial type modern vehicles.

Much of the military equipment is of special design with repair parts not being now manufactured, therefore any parts needed for repairs would necessarily have to be found in a junk yard where a similar type vehicle had been wrecked.

We consider the fire truck and the crew truck vital to our initial attack, and believe there can be no compromise in obtaining the best possible vehicle for this purpose.

We have been unable to finance full strength crews, and therefore must have equipment to place men on fires with the least possible delay and to be effective in its operations on the fire line.

We pay \$2,199,414 in salaries and wages for fire crews whose only excuse for existence is to catch fires before they grow large. If the equipment fails, the investment in men and their salaries is lost, for they are not then an initial attack unit.

Our 99th fiscal year budget carries sufficient funds to replace 24 of our present fire trucks, and to replace 40 of the present crew trucks and in addition purchase 54 new crew trucks. These 118 vehicles can and must be the best obtainable to most effectively strengthen the value of initial attack, therefore we do not want to further experiment in the second-hand class.

To get the best type of vehicle possible, the State Forester brought together a committee of field men on February 12th in Sacramento, who with members of the staff were to draw up specifications for such vehicles as the pickup pumper, crew truck, fire truck and the transport truck. The points considered by the committee were tonnage capacity of the unit, number of tires and size, two speed axle, four wheel drive, motor driven pump or auxiliary skid unit pump, pump capacity, wheel base, seating space for men, and tools and hose necessary.

When the committee hands in their final recommendations they will be further screened, and when adopted will be followed in future purchase of motor vehicles.

Funds necessary to replace fire and crew trucks and purchase new ones will, under normal budget dates, become available to the Division on July 1, 1947. The Department of Finance is convinced, however, that our replacement needs are so great immediate action is necessary in order that some equipment can be made available to the field for use during the 1947 fire season. The Legislature therefore will be asked soon after it convenes in March to give special attention and action to an appropriation

to the Division of Forestry to be made available immediately for the purchase of new automotive fire suppression equipment. If the Legislature favorably considers this appropriation it is possible that some equipment will be in the field for use during the 1947 fire season.

Walt Winters,
Fire Control Officer.

SALARY STUDY UNDER CONSIDERATION BY PERSONNEL BOARD.

Representatives of the Division of Forestry and of the staff of the Personnel Board are meeting the last week of February with a view to bringing certain jobs within the Division up to salary standards. The Division representatives have presented recommendations for changes to this technical staff of the Personnel Board, who in turn will make their recommendations to the Board. The formal hearing before the Personnel Board is set for March 28.

The recommendations are based upon types of duties, responsibilities, line of authority and general salary levels of similar positions in other organizations. The proposal is not based upon a percentage blanket salary change, but rather upon a careful examination of each classification. No changes are anticipated in those classifications which are commonly used by other State agencies mainly because our positions in those classes constitute a very small percentage of the total of the adjustments within those classes (mainly clerical) and would have to result from a statewide analysis rather than from an examination of a minority group.

FOREMAN, TRUCK DRIVER INTERVIEWS COMPLETED.

Oral interviews have been completed during the month for the positions of forest fire foreman and forest fire truck driver. One hundred and twentyfive men who had previously passed the written test were interviewed.

It was gratifying to see such a large number of younger men coming up for the foreman and driver positions, who are interested in making forestry their life work, and who wish to advance into higher positions, by taking advantage of the G.I. bill in going back to school, as well as to advance the hard way by field experience.

There is need for an on-the-ground training program in advance of the fire season to further help these men to become more efficient employees.

Walt Winters,
Fire Control Officer.

ABOUT THE DIVISION.

Congratulations to L.T. Burcham for his article "Livestock Grasses in the Russell Islands" which appears in the February edition of the Journal of Forestry. Lee Burcham, formerly Captain U.S. Marine Corps, is now working under the supervision of Deputy Metcalf in District 4 as Assistant Technician on the Mountain Home State Forest. In his article Lee describes the use of cattle to consume grasses sown in coconut and other plantations in the "Russells" to keep down tropical weeds.

Riley Stevens, Assistant Nurseryman at Davis, has signified this month his intention to retire from State Service July 1, 1947.

On February 7 Assistant Forestry Engineer George Otter transferred from the Division of Parks to the Division of Forestry to work under Associate Engineer Ennis on postwar construction programs.

NEWS FROM SHASTA COUNTY

The beetle control program for Shasta and Trinity counties although not as extensive as previous years, nevertheless will constitute a considerable part of the winter work load. Assistant Ranger Coffner was detailed during the month to work with the Fruit Growers Supply Company in marking high risk and bug trees in the Burney area. The timber will be sold to and logged by the Burney Lumber Company. This project will last approximately two weeks. Assistant Ranger Lockhart will then take charge of a direct control project involving the infested areas in the vicinity of Burney, Round Mountain, Whitmore, Viola, and in Trinity County. The use of C.D.F. and C.Y.A. personnel for this work is contemplated. The work will continue through the month of March.

In addition to regular road maintenance, a 20 mile reconstruction project is contemplated on the Indian Creek Road in Trinity and Shasta counties.

Walley Hunt, Assistant Ranger in Whitmore, is using C.Y.A. boys to good advantage in brushing out a section of Ponderosa Way.

A new county fire plan is this month being compiled by Asst. Ranger Bromwell, and Forestry Equipment operator Percy and Foreman Scholey are responsible for getting equipment in readiness for the approaching fire season.

On January 10th Assistant Ranger and Mrs. Lockhart became parents of a baby girl.

HUMBOLDT UNIT PROUD OF 1946 RECORD.

During the 1945 fire season, the Humboldt unit had 238 fires; during the 1946 season it had but 201 fires. The acreage lost of the 1946 season was 1/40th of that of the 1945 season. We believe the results are due to public contact -- personal, radio, community and meetings, in conjunction with the Farm Advisor and law enforcement officers, also talks at Wool Growers and Cattlemen's Associations, and with many committees. Burning permits issued during the 1946 season exceeded those issued during the previous season by 100%. We received 46 applications for permit to burn areas exceeding 10 acres, out of which two fires burned beyond their intended limits. These two fires were controlled by the property management without the aid of the C.D.F. These results, we believe, are due to the fact that the public as a whole has become more fire conscious through constant contacts by Division of Forestry employees.

In addition to the above we wish to express our sincere gratitude to all fire control personnel, especially to our returned service men, who greatly improved our fire suppression results over that of the previous (1945) season.

Last, but by far not least, we are well aware that the efficiency of our fire control organization can largely be attributed to a very intensive Humboldt unit training program. This program was carefully and efficiently conducted by personnel of our district office and ranger staffs.

The Humboldt Unit has in excess of 2,000,000 acres which contain some of the finest redwood timber in the world. This timber supports over 100 mills plus numerous "split stuff" and tanbark operations. The four Assistant Rangers now assigned to the Humboldt Unit endeavour to make periodic inspections of all mills and woods operations

Also Proud of Glenn - Ferguson.

Our congratulations to James A. Glenn, formerly of this Unit, on his obvious ability to fill the position of Assistant Deputy State Forester.

We are happy to announce one of the many eligible bachelors of the Humboldt Unit has recently taken THE step toward reducing our bachelor quota. Foreman John K. Ferguson has recently planted that first sparkler -- the second and Final is soon to follow.

Assistant Ranger Sipola, an extremely capable photographer, has recently acquired an Omega Enlarger, and the results that he will obtain from this piece of equipment will no doubt be of interest and benefit to the C.D.F.

Lookouts will this coming season be constantly informed of the whereabouts of Ranger Wm. Siler. This gentleman has recently acquired a new pipe which, from the size, must hold at least 5 ounces of tobacco!

Asst. Ranger Dunwoody,
Foreman Squires.

SANTA CLARA COUNTY DRIVER COMMENDED

Ranger George Britton of Santa Clara County this month received the following letter from E.H. Mason, President of the Laco Mining Company of Los Gatos, California:

"On Sunday, the 16th, we had occasion to phone for assistance in controlling a fire on our property at the mine. The building on fire was an old shack and of no value, but we were afraid the fire would spread to the whole camp by burning the Eucalyptus trees which are quite large and very thick and entirely surround the shack and continue to the whole camp.

The prompt arrival of your fire truck from Almaden, Mr. Jack Skeels, driver, prevented this. Mr. Skeels was both courteous and efficient.

We thank you very much for your promptness and very efficient help. I believe it really prevented a very large fire. "

CALIFORNIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS ACTIVELY SUPPORT CONSERVATION WEEK.

The California Federation of Women's Clubs, actively interested in conservation activities, has this month sponsored throughout the northern district an essay contest for "Conservation Week" in the high schools of Amador, Butte, Colusa, Placer, El Dorado, Nevada, Glenn, Lassen, Plumas, Sacramento, Shasta, Siskiyou, Yuba, Tehama and Yolo counties. The topic chosen is "What the Forest Resource means to my County." Each county is offering as prize for its winning essay a copy of the American Forestry Association's excellent book "American Conservation in Picture and in Story." The northern district of the Women's Clubs Federation is offering a \$10.00 cash prize for the district winner.

NORTH BUTTE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION AGREEMENT DISSOLVED.

At a meeting held in Sacramento on January 28, 1947, members of the North Butte Association recommended that the present agreement, dated December 31, 1929, be cancelled effective February 1st, with the understanding that prior to December 1, 1947, a meeting of the agencies involved would be held to determine the future course of action. The meeting, and its subsequent action, was determined necessary to make it possible for the State Division of Forestry to assume its administrative obligations in the North Butte district and to simplify and coordinate fire prevention and suppression in the area. A nine-man State suppression crew is to be placed at Stirling City this summer, and fire prevention and suppression activities are to be under the direction of Associate Ranger Harry McKeen.

Present members of the Association include Supervisor Billie of Butte County, Lloyd Wambold of the Diamond Match Company, B.A. Parker, Forest Service, Deputy John Callaghan, Division of Forestry, and Bill Schofield, California Forest Protective Association.

REPORT ON FOREST INSECTS TO BE PUBLISHED BY THE DIVISION.

In a resolution adopted by the Board of Forestry this month, the State Forester is authorized and directed to cooperate with the U.S. Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in the publication of a report compiled by the Bureau on forest insect conditions in California during 1946. Authorization for this cooperative work is gained under Chapter 25, Statutes 1945. It was felt by the Board of Forestry that this publication would be of educational and practical value to forest land owners of the State. The report, now in manuscript stage, will go to the printers in the near future.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PETITIONED FOR PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT C.Y.A. CAMP.

The State Board of Forestry, in a resolution adopted at the February meeting, petitioned the Regional Director of the National Park Service to issue a permit for the construction, maintenance and operation of a C.Y.A. forestry camp at the old WPA campsite on the Mendocino Woodlands recreational area in Mendocino County. The Department of the Interior, present owner and administrator of the 5,000 acre property that lies contiguous to the new 46,878 acre State Forest, has agreed to quit claim title the Mendocino Woodlands area to the Division of Forestry. The transfer, however, will not be effective for a number of months. It is necessary therefore that a permit for the construction and operation of a forestry work camp be obtained from the National Park Service if the Division is to construct a C.Y.A. work camp on the property previous to the time the area is transferred to the State of California.

AGRICULTURE EXTENSION PLANNING CONFERENCE SETS UP FORESTRY COMMITTEE.

According to Ranger Les Gum of Santa Cruz County, the County's Agriculture Extension Planning Conference held at Watsonville on January 31, set up as one of many committees one on Forestry. Like conferences have been or will be held over the entire State, and to date Santa Cruz County is the only county that has included a committee on Forestry. Recommendations submitted at the conference by this Forestry Committee include:

- 1) Recommendations to the Agriculture Extension Service that a program of better forestry utilization be initiated in Santa Cruz County.

- 2) Rules (now laws) of the Redwood Forest Practice committee should be given publicity and fair consideration in Santa Cruz County.
- 3) Recommendations that more research in forest products be undertaken and the findings made available to forest land owners.
- 4) Recommendations that a study be inaugurated to stimulate complete utilization of native woods on farm woodlots and the development of industries that would utilize all forest byproducts.
- 5) Recommendations that greater effort be made to make accumulated economic timber growing information available through field demonstration and education to forest land owners.
- 6) A vote of thanks to the State Division of Forestry and the Santa Cruz Board of Supervisors for the efficient fire protection extended to the county.

SENATE CONFIRMS GOVERNOR WARREN'S APPOINTMENTS TO BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Before the Legislature adjourned this month for its constitutional recess the Senate had approved Governor Warren's appointment to the Board of Forestry of Wendell Robie of Auburn and Frank Reynolds of Ukiah. Mr. Robie, representing forest land ownership, and Mr. Reynolds, representing the redwood industry, will serve a four year term expiring January 15, 1951.

WASHINGTON STATE EXPORTED MORE THAN 1½ MILLION CHRISTMAS TREES TO CALIFORNIA.

Washington's State Forester, T.S. Goodyear, tentatively estimated this month that more than 3,000,000 trees were exported from the State of Washington for the 1946 Christmas season. He reported a total of 86 shippers supplying trees to centers of population outside of the State. This was the greatest number ever to ship trees from this State. Forester Goodyear estimated more than 1½ million trees were sent to California. The majority of the trees cut were from private lands by loggers and farmers. The State permitted no cutting on State Forests, and the U.S. Forest Service permitted only a limited amount of cutting. There is no law in Washington regulating the cutting and shipping of Christmas trees.

WOOD WASTE: A CHALLENGE TO INDUSTRY AND SCIENCE.

Thousands of tons of wood are wasted every day. No one knows the exact amount, but we all have seen enough to know that the economic loss is enormous. When we think of all the material, jobs, profits and taxes these great quantities of wasted wood could furnish, we are tempted to shout loudly about what someone else should do about it.

Cooperation Needed. The responsibility for improvement does not fall on any one group. It is a joint obligation of the many groups, including those engaged in research and education, timberland management, harvesting or processing of wood, and the sale of wood products.

Classification of Wastes. Considering the country as a whole, the broad classes of waste by the logging and manufacturing industries consist of:

1. Material left in the woods in the form of unwanted or little-used species, tops, high stumps, cull logs or bolts, undersized but damaged trees, broken material and the like.
2. Wastes in processing wood mechanically, such as sawdust, shavings, bark, slabs, edgings, trimmings, defective pieces, veneer log cores, and many others.
3. Wastes in processing wood chemically, such as the extractives, lignin sugars, hemicelluloses and cellulose that are not recovered in manufacturing pulp, the chemicals and gases that are not recovered in making charcoal, and the bark that is removed from wood before pulping.

4. Deterioration in storage and use. There is, of course, another type of waste in a somewhat different category than the three previous classes, but none the less important, namely, the enormous waste through the destruction of wood by fire, insect, and decay in the forest, in storage, and in use, and by mechanical wear and breakage in service or storage.

George M. Hunt, Director
Forest Products Laboratory
Madison, Wisconsin.

LUMBER'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON RESEARCH.

I believe thoroughly in research--I always have believed in research and what it can do for this industry. I will go further. I will say that the future of this great industry is dependent upon research and that time is short, and as an industry we cannot delay much longer.

Agronomy is the application of scientific principles to the cultivation of the soil so that seeds may grow. The agronomist knows that he cannot continue to take from the soil those vital elements on which plants live, without replacement of those elements. What agronomy is to agriculture, research is to the lumber industry. Research is that tool of industrial management by which fertility of markets may be maintained, and without which those markets will become sterile

A study of the downward trend of the average per capita consumption of lumber should indicate to this great industry of ours the need of putting back onto the soil of markets those vital elements on which this industry can grow, those elements which will prevent the sterility of our markets. The continued decline in the use of lumber should indicate to this industry its great need for research and we must not be lulled into security by a wartime and postwar reconversion demand for our products.

We are living in a fool's paradise, and we all know this to be true. But time is growing short and we should know that it is wise, in times of plenty, to prepare for the famine.

I do not wish to create the impression that, as an industry, we are wholly negligent in regard to research. I am sure that the members of the Western Pine Association, Timber Engineering Company, Southern Pine Association, West Coast Lumbermen's Association are justly proud of their comprehensive research programs.....It is a start, but it is a pitifully small one in comparison to the needs of this industry.

As an industry we are spending money for public relations. Although we started too late, this effort has been accomplishing wonders in creating a better understanding of our industry. We are telling our story in the press, in newsreels and through secondary schools.

We are telling the country that timber is a crop---it is. We talk of "Tree Farms", "Trees for Tomorrow." Why? We do this because we want the public at large to have a better understanding of our forests and their products, to understand the contribution that these forests have made, and will continue to make in serving the people of our nation.

We are endeavouring to stimulate public aid and public understanding in the control of fire, "The Great Destroyer". We seek public support for sound forest legislation. We have aroused and created within

the last few years tremendous public interest in "Wood the Wonderful." The public is way ahead of us. We have stimulated their imagination. We are creating a desire for the use of our products---products old and new from wood. Perhaps we as an industry should take a dose of our own medicine so that we, as an industry, may have like stimulation. Stimulation, however, is not enough; we must translate this into action. We must do the things we talk about. If we are not careful we may find ourselves in the position of having created a "Frankenstein" which may destroy this public confidence. We, ourselves, must be able to demonstrate to the American people that we not only know how to grow "Trees for Tomorrow", but we know equally as well how to use them.

As I personally view research, it falls into three categories. The first is basic research. This is test tube stuff..... Far too little is presently known of the chemistry of wood..... Somehow, as an industry, we must continue to encourage and stimulate the interest of our chemists.....

The second kind of research, and the kind of research that is so badly needed by the entire industry, is market research. The markets for lumber are contracting. Why? What is the cause of the decline in the use of lumber over the past decade? Why have some industries eliminated lumber as a raw material and chosen substitutes, and other industries curtailed greatly the use of lumber in their products?

Don't you think that the time has come when we, as an industry, should endeavour to find out these answers?.....We must remember that the markets for lumber belong to those who produce it. These markets are our markets, and the best way to find out what is wrong with lumber is to ask the men who use it.....

The third type of research is that of product development.--- The time has come, through market research, to find out, first what is wrong, and then as an industry do something about it.

Product development may involve redesign of our product to meet consumer needs. If manufacturing specific widths, grades, and thicknesses to meet the needs of a specific industry is the solution, let us do it. If better seasoning is necessary, let us do it. But let us not pit species against species and region against region in an endless fight within the industry for a contracting market. That will again place upon this industry the stigma of a "profitless industry" and drive from it the capital so necessary for its expansion.

Probably one of the simplest ways to improve our product is to improve the tools by which our product is produced. This involves research in equipment and methods. Although tremendous improvement has taken place in logging methods in the last fifteen years, no like improvement has taken place in the equipment of conversion..... The time has come to stop depending on the ingenuity of the machinery manufacturer to answer problems that we, as an industry, should answer, because we should know the problems better.

It is our product and nobody should have a greater interest in the tools by which that product is utilized than the lumber industry itself. It is time to begin a comprehensive study of the tools used in the conversion of the products of this industry.

There is another market problem facing this industry in the field of product development. This problem is the intelligent conversion of low-grade and second-growth logs into useful and profitable products..... As a packer classifies cattle so must we classify logs.

I have said, gentlemen, that lumber's future depends on research ... This industry has too long been dormant. The energy for progress must come from within, and if it does not, we, as an industry, shall continue to lie sterile until growth is no longer possible.

I would like to give you my thoughts on how best this problem can be answered. Research must be done in the three categories I have given. It should be done, in my opinion, on three levels. The first level is that of basic researchThe second level, I would choose to call the national level. It is at this level that general market research should be done. General market research is primarily interested in saving the market for any and all kinds of lumber and lumber products, independent of any particular species. It can best be done by people representing the industry at large, free from bias, and thus able to obtain consumer confidence. At the national level also such problems in product development as affect all species would be handled..... The third level is that of the Regional Associations and individual species, and at this level product development and research should be done that is primarily concerned with the species and regions involved.

How is this work to be financed? Do you run your business without insurance? Research is just additional insurance. If every mill associated with any regional lumber group would specifically set aside 10 cents per thousand feet, through its association, for research and product development, the job could be done.

If one half of the postwar normal of 24 billion feet of annual production would contribute to such a program the industry would have approximately 1-1/4 million dollars a year for this most necessary work.... This is a small sum indeed. It represents less than one half of one per cent of the average mill value of your product. Your competitors are spending more than twice this amount, on an average, and for their expenditure they are stealing your markets.

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Money spent in research is a business expense but it is/only business expense that I know of that is an investment in your own future. The possibilities for new products from wood are endless. Expanding markets instead of contracting markets are possible. The panorama of progress can be endless for this industry. Lumber's future depends on research, for out of research can come greater profits for this industry, a great future, and the return of investment capital to accelerate its progress.

The time is now!

(Excerpts from an address by C.D. Dosker, chairman of the NLMA Committee on Products and Research and a member of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association Hardwood Research Administration Committee, delivered at the annual meeting of National Lumber Manufacturers Association and Timber Engineering Company, November 7, 1946, New Orleans.)

Editor's Note:

May I thank those of the personnel contributing material for this issue. We have more than 300 permanent employees in the Division of Forestry. For the February issue the Editor received four contributions !!!!

CATASTROPHE IN FRESNO COUNTY.

Things were comparatively quiet in the Division of Forestry Office after several days with no fires, when on February 4, 1947, about 3:25 PM the phone rang and a voice at the other end of the line said, "This is the Highway Patrol. Send everything you have to the scene of a train wreck at Kingsburg on Highway #99. The Southern Pacific Streamliner is on fire."

At once a Fresno County owned and operated fire truck plus a Division truck, crew and equipment were dispatched to the scene, almost 25 miles away. All overhead personnel were notified of the accident and ordered to the fire. The Division of Forestry requested a Highway Patrol escort to accompany them to the fire which was accomplished without delay. In addition Ranger Pennington sent a Tulare County truck and crew from Visalia, and Ranger Lindley dispatched a Kings County truck and crew from Hanford.

Meanwhile, the Sheriff's Office, Fresno Police Dept., Fresno Fire Dept., the California Highway Patrol, Red Cross and other agencies were sending emergency vehicles to the scene from Fresno and all surrounding towns within a thirty mile radius of the accident to assist in controlling traffic and caring for the dead and injured which was reported at that time as three dead and between 30 and 60 injured. (Three persons perished in the wreck, and to date three more have died from subsequent injuries received from the accident. Between 30 and 60 injured in the wreck was an accurate estimate, fifteen of these being quite seriously burned outright).

The newspaper reporters and photographers got wind of the situation and they too sent representatives to get the story. The reporters set up field broadcasts at the accident and interviewed victims and took pictures of the flaming wreck.

The long line of emergency vehicles stringing along the highway for at least 25 miles in two directions, with their red lights blazing and sirens wailing, were quite a spectacle to say the least. By the time the last emergency vehicle began leaving Fresno they met other ambulances and police cars bringing the wounded into Fresno for hospitalization, dodging in and out among the heavy traffic on the busy highway. All injured were removed to first aid stations and hospitals locally then later removed to other places to make room for the steady inflow of patients.

The train smashed into a gasoline tanker spraying 3,000 gallons of gasoline over the train coaches, which immediately burst into flame with intense heat, breaking windows and making metal too hot to touch, which in turn set the inside of the coaches on fire creating panic among the passengers who were trying to escape through jammed corridors and breaking out jagged glass from windows to jump clear of the flames. Screams from the trapped passengers and the sounds of crackling flames sounded horribly clear for several minutes after the crash.

Prior to the arrival of emergency crews many acts of heroism were noted and related by onlookers and fellow passengers of the ill fated train. Due to the concentrated efforts of a volunteer fire crew of workers from a nearby winery many lives were spared and several of the railroad coaches were saved from complete destruction from fire by playing several streams of water on doors covered by sheets of flame helping passengers to escape the inferno, until the arrival of other emergency crews. Spectators assisted with the injured while the less seriously injured forgot their own pain to help others until medical aid reached the scene.

Perhaps the greatest deed of heroism was that of the engineer who pulled the emergency brake to stop the train. The accident had not derailed the train and as the impact and explosion of the gasoline killed the engineer and fireman, the train might have gone on several miles with more disastrous results.

Several hours later the wreckage was removed from the main line to a siding after the track had been repaired where the rails had melted and warped from the terrific heat. Within a few hours after the wreck had occurred the rails were cleared for the next train scheduled to pass the spot.

C.E. Metcalf - Deputy State Forester.